The Pyongyang Times

No. 33 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Income Distribution At Co-op Farms In Full Swing

Annual accounts settlement and income distribution are now proceeding on the co-operative farms in different part of the country.

At the Ryongbong Co-operative Farm, Mangyongdae District on the outskirts of Pyongyang, 1,150 won in cash went to each member household as a result of the successful cultivation of vegetables, and the share of grains per household averaged 3.2 tons at the farm which boosted grain output this

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Telegrams

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, on the occasion of Kenya's Madarak Day and the Day of Declaration of the Republic.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received from President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania a telegram in reply to his message of greetings addressed on the occasion of Mauritania's independence day.

✦ President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly sent a telegram of greetings to His Highness Sabah Al Salim Al Sabah on his assumption of office as Emir of Kuwait.

Machine Builders Fulfil Yearly Targets

The factories and enterprises under the Ministry of Machine Industry had carried out their yearly assignments at 100.8 per cent by the end of November, one month ahead of schedule.

In this period, the total value of output in machine industry grew by 26.4 per cent, and the variety of products was expanded nearly 1.6 times, as compared with last year.

Since the outset of the year, the said Ministry has concentrated on manufacturing the machinery needed in the conquest of the main production heights for this year such as pig iron, steel and chemical fertilizer.

As a result, the ammonium synthetizing factories in Hungnam and Aoji, carbide factories in Chongsu and Bongung, furnace No. 5 of the Hwanghae Iron Works and others under construction or suspension have been equipped with sets of new installations.

A considerable increase has been made also in the production of precision machines and heavy machines for all branches of the national economy.

This year, the factories and enterprises under the Ministry of Machine Industry have improved their technical equipment through the introduction of some 32,320 innovation devices and rationalization proposals.

Today our machine-building industry which was founded and developed through the nation-wide struggle for the building of an independent national economy following the war has become able to produce many machines and equipment necessary for the industrialisation of the country.

Already last year the machine-building industry accounted for 25.8 per cent of the gross industrial output value and the self-supply rate of machines stood at 94.3 per cent in our country. The total output value of machine industry has grown 703.5 times in the period from 1946 to 1965.

Korean team's captain Sin Yong Gyu receiving a trophy from Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Korean Football Team Back from Pnom Penh

The Korean football team which beat its Australian rival in the Asian round for the 1966 World Football Championships returned home on December 7 by train.

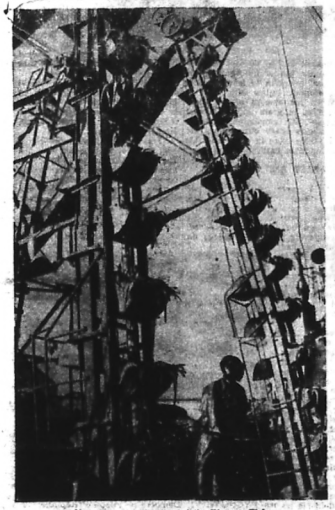
Working people and sportsmen in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcomed the footballers who have qualified to represent the Asian Continent at the world championships.

BIG CATCH ON EAST SEA

Reports about big hauls of *myongtae* are streaming in from fishing grounds on the East Sea.

According to the source of the Ministry of Fishery, the fishermen on the Eastern Coast netted more than 12,500 tons of *myongtae* on November 29 and 30. The catch in the recent ten days was 6,700 tons more than that in the same period last year.

Shoals of *myongtae* are now increasing in the East Sea with the fall of water temperature.



Myongtae — unloading at the Wonsan Fishery

On Havana Solidarity Conference of Three Continents

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Holds Press Interview

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa held a press conference on December 10 in Pyongyang in connection with the First Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Conference to be convened in Havana in January next year.

Korean and foreign newsmen attended the conference.

On the occasion, the Cuban Ambassador stated that the People's Solidarity Conference would further strengthen the militant solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism and for defending national independence and sovereignty.

Referring to the agenda of the Havana conference, he declared that the conference will adopt a programme of action supporting every form of struggle of the oppressed nations including the armed struggle of the oppressed people against old and new colonialism led by U.S. imperialism.

The Havana conference will also voice firm militant solidarity with the people in South Korea in their just, courageous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique of Pak Jung Hi and

(Continued on page 2)

Hydrometeorologists Evince Support to Vietnam

The Hydrometeorological Bureau under the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a cable in support of the statement of the Hydrometeorological Bureau of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued in connection with the recent U.S. imperialists' criminal bombing of the hydrometeorological observation network in North Vietnam.

The telegram branded the criminal U.S. bombing of the hydrometeorological observation network and scientific facilities in Vietnam as a grave challenge to the world hydrometeorological workers and scientists and as an inhuman act of hindering and undermining the development of science.

Japanese Gov't Builds More Missile Bases

According to press reports from Tokyo, the U.S. imperialists are offering help to the Japanese Government in accelerating the construction of guided missile bases and expanding the guided missile units in defiance of the opposition of the Japanese people.

Seven big U.S. transport ships

(Continued on page 2)

200 S. Korean Soldiers Wiped Out in S. Vietnam

The South Vietnam Liberation forces active in Binh Dinh Province put out of action 200 soldiers of the South Korean puppet army on November 30 in a battle for intercepting enemy reinforcements in Binh Khe district, according to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency as quoted by the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi.

At 9:30 that morning the U.S. aggressors, after South Vietnam puppet troops got bloody noses, drove two South Korean companies in the attack on the Kien My "strategic hamlet" in the district captured by the Liberation Forces. But the South Korean puppet soldiers were mowed down under the heavy fire of the Liberation Forces.

Co-op Farms

(Continued from page 1)

year by 22 per cent above last year.

Chairman of the farm Choi Gi Sang emphasized that this success was attributable to the fact that farming was done by scientific and technical methods under the leadership given by the District Co-operative Farm Management Committee using the method of industrial management.

Li Tae Yo of this farm received as his share 0.9 tons of grain and 2,500 won in cash and another co-op farm member Pak Song Sung 5.7 tons of grain and 2,000 won in cash.

At the Songsan Co-operative Farm in Bongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, the average share per member household reached 3.7 tons in grain and 700 won in cash.

Co-op farmer Kim Ri Sop who had returned home from Japan two years before received 4.5 tons in grain and 900 won in cash.

Co-op farmer Kim Gwang Son's grain share was the highest at this co-op farm, 8.5 to us. His cash share amounted to 1,140 won. He had been a factory worker before he came to this co-operative farm two years ago as a volunteer to render service to the socialist countryside.

On the Hyangbong Co-operative Farm, Yomju County, North Pyongan Province, distribution of grain to the member households averaged 5.7 tons, an increase of 1.3 tons compared with last year. Fruit growing and stock-breeding have brought a big cash income to this co-op farm, enabling it to share out 500 won to the member households on the average.

Chilli in South Pyongan Province, Songsan in North Hwanghae Province, Ryongbong on the outskirts of Pyongyang and other co-operative farms likewise gathered a good harvest.

This is a happy season for the farmers. The countryside is in a festive mood, the co-operative farm members enjoying the fruits of their labour.

Barns of the co-op member households are full of grain.

Elated co-op farmers extend thanks to the Party and the Leader, who led them to co-operation and brought them a bumper harvest every year by accelerating the technical revolution in the countryside.

To repay this solicitous care, the co-op farmers are resolved to take an active part in the movement for increasing the per-jongbo output of grain by 500 kg. next year by thoroughly implementing the tasks set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Income Distribution at Miam Co-op Farm

IT is the day of year-end accounts settlement and income distribution on the Miam Co-operative Farm in Daesong district, Pyongyang. The whole village is in a festive mood from early morning. The distribution ground is gaily bedecked. And peasant music resounds through the village. Lorries stand ready to deliver grain to the member households. Co-op farm members in their holiday best flock to the distribution ground. Among them is Kim Byong Gi accompanied by his wife, daughter-in-law, and grandson. He is one of the most diligent farmers in the village and every year he earns much.

This year, he is one of those who have the highest work-points to their credit.

Income distribution started. The name of Kim Byong Gi was at the top of the list. Co-operative farmers burst into applause and some even shoved him forward. He somewhat flushed up and proceeded to the platform, forgetting his original intention to take his wife and daughter-in-law with him.

When the amount of his share "4,174 kg. in grain and 4,000 won in cash" was announced, applause and cheers broke out again. This is 1,500 kg. more in grain and 700 won more in cash than last year.

Kim Byong Gi and his wife

PAST AND PRESENT

WHY were you so excited? reproachfully asked his wife, getting onto the fully-loaded lorry.

"Why, was I...?" Byong Gi didn't go on as he felt ashamed, remembering how he failed to do what he had intended to. It was a few minutes' ride from the distribution ground to his home. But on the way he reflected on many a thing.

This year his co-op farm exceeded the state production assignments by 12 per cent, producing 40 per cent more grain than last year. This meant, as the chairman of the co-op farm management board said in his report, more earnings for the farmers.

Had it been in the days of the private farming, it would have been out of the question to reap a good harvest when, like this year, the weather was unfavourable with a long spell of drought and flood.

Since the organization of the co-operative farm the livelihood has improved year after year. In its early days, the co-op farm found it beyond its power to undertake many projects. The state helped the co-op farm realize its wish. It built irrigation facilities, sent tractors, lorries and farm implements and, moreover, last year it constructed a dyke along the Hapjang River to protect the fields against flood.

As a result farm work has become easier, drought and flood damages have become a thing of the past; output has grown annually both in rice and vegetable.

Kim Byong Gi's wife might have showered more reproaches on him if she herself had not been in such a flush of happiness.

Upon arriving at their house, Kim Byong Gi said:

"Yes, I was in haste a bit. That's why I forgot to take her with me. The biggest earnings, you know, mean the greatest service to the co-op farm and the country."

Then he rushed to the barn and shouted: "Let's unload quickly. There is more job for the lorry today."

Kim Dong Uk

Kim Byong Gi's son, daughter-in-law and grandson

Lorries transporting distributed grain to each farm-house of the Red-Flag Ryongbong Co-operative Farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang —

Havana Conference

(Continued from page 1)

the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," with the Vietnamese people in their heroic resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggression, with the Dominican people in their struggle against the brigandish intervention, and with the Congolese (L) people's just, patriotic struggle, he said.

Noting that the imperialists are desperately trying to frustrate the Havana conference, the Cuban Ambassador stressed: With no subversive manoeuvres, however, can the imperialists dampen the fighting determination of the peoples of the three continents and the resolution of the conference for joint struggle will deal a telling blow to the imperialists.

Missile Bases

(Continued from page 1)

carried building materials to Ashiya in Kyushu for use in the construction of guided missile bases in Ashiya, Tsuiki and Kurume, the Asahi Shimbun said on December 5. At these bases the foundation work for installing guided missiles has already been completed.

The Japanese "Defence Agency" plans to station guided missile units at these bases next year.

Guided missile bases are reported to have been constructed in Narashino, Takeyama, Kasumigaura, and Iruma in the Kanto district in 1963 and a guided missile battalion is stationed there.

The third armaments expansion project of the Japanese "Defence Agency," which will be completed next year ahead of the set time, provides for the formation of seven guided missile battalions — four Hawk guided missile battalions and three Nike guided missile battalions, the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun said. Then Japan will have 11 guided missile battalions, including the present two Hawk guided missile battalions and two Nike guided missile battalions.

The four projected Hawk guided missile battalions will be stationed in the northern and eastern parts of Hokkaido, in Aomori, Hakotade, and in northern Kyushu and the proposed three Nike guided missile battalions in Osaka, Nagoya and another area. The ground "self-defence force" of Japan, the Japanese daily Tokyo Shimbun says, will form a P-30 rocket testing battalion next year and, to this end, it has concluded with the Kawasaki Aircraft Plant a contract for the manufacture of ground-to-ground rockets.

Singapore Paper Calls for Unity against U.S. Imperialism

According to a report from Singapore, "Barisan," organ of the Singapore Socialist Front, stressed in its recent comment that the Asian people should stand together against the U.S. imperialists who are reviving the Japanese militarists for a new war of aggression in Asia.

The newspaper said: "The Sato Government is out to ram the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' through the Diet. This means a serious step is being taken by the U.S. imperialists in conspiracy with the Japanese reactionaries to prepare an aggression against China and Korea and, furthermore, a menace peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

"The U.S. imperialists, sustaining crushing defeats and driven into a tight corner in their war of aggression in Vietnam, are plotting to form a 'Northeast Asia military alliance' by whipping together their Japanese and South Korean puppets and with Japan as the core."

The paper added that the U.S. imperialists were making a cat's-paw of Japan.

African People's Firm Resolve

The recent emergency meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa took a series of important measures to cope with the grave situation created by the unilateral declaration of "independence" of Southern Rhodesia, a product of the conspiracy between the British imperialists and the Smith clique.

At the meeting all the OAU member states made clear their stand that they would sever diplomatic relations with Britain in case she does not straighten out the situation in Southern Rhodesia by December 15 and called upon all countries of the world to enforce complete economic blockade against Southern Rhodesia and break all ties with it.

The meeting also decided in principle that a war should be declared against the Smith clique if the state of affairs is not remedied in a short time and entrusted the "five-nation committee" of the OAU with the task of drawing up a concrete plan for military action.

This is a demonstration of the solid unity and firm determination of the African people to overthrow the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia and safeguard the rights of the Zimbabwe people.

Under these circumstances, Wilson who noisily talked about certain "sanctions" against the Smith clique, has revealed his ulterior motives at last. He is maligning the resolution of the meeting as an attempt to instigate subversive activities to the extreme and as a dangerous step, thereby throwing down the gauntlet to the African countries.

The British Prime Minister spoke of withholding something "disciplinary" against the Smith regime and called for help for it to return to a "constitutional government" in Southern Rhodesia. His remarks were tantamount to mean that it was a consistent line of his government to keep the Smith regime intact.

It goes without saying that Wilson's action is fully backed by the U.S. imperialists and their followers.

Encouraged by the U.S.-British imperialists' support and patronage, the Smith clique are getting more insolent, jailing and murdering the Zimbabwe people and taking economic and military retaliatory measures against its neighbouring countries.

Such developments clearly show who is to blame for the current grave situation in Southern Rhodesia and prove that the Addis Ababa meeting was right in adopting the resolute steps for the overthrow of the racist Smith regime.

The whole Africa has solemnly declared that it would never tolerate any sinister scheme to establish a foothold of colonialism and racism on the continent and would take a concerted, practical action against such schemes.

The Korean people fully support the measures taken at the OAU Ministerial Council Meeting and firmly believe that the Zimbabwe people and other African peoples will surely realize their just demands by their united efforts and emerge victorious.

Kenya's National Day

Two years ago, on December 12, 1963, a new page was turned in the history of the Kenyan people.

The gallant and protracted struggle of the people of Kenya against the British imperialists since the end of the 19th century eventually bore fine fruits.

The vigorous struggle of the Kenyan people against the brutal suppression of the British colonialists and for freedom and independence added a shining page to the history of the African people's liberation struggle.

The proclamation of the Republic of Kenya on December 12 last year marked a great step forward in consolidating her national independence.

Today the people of Kenya are applying themselves to the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan for building the national economy and creating a new life along the path of independent development.

The Government of Kenya advocates a peaceable foreign policy with neutrality and non-alignment as the keynote and aspires after the strengthening of unity and solidarity of the Afro-Asian people under the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner.

The people of Kenya denounce the unilateral declaration of "independence" by the racialist clique headed by Smith and take an active part in the joint struggle of the African people to defend the rights of the Zimbabwe people.

The Korean people, closely bound with the people of Kenya in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism in defence of national independence and freedom, heartily wish the people of Kenya bigger successes in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of their national independence and the ultimate liberation of the African Continent.

Sato's Next Moves

Japanese Prime Minister Sato has had the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" railroaded through the Upper House, just as he did in the Lower House.

The Japanese militarists, regarding the treaty ratification as a fait accompli, are busy these days making arrangements for their next move. This has been revealed one after another in the course of the deliberation of the treaty at the Diet session.

Sato dodged to give an assurance that the Constitution would not be revised, when he was pressed for it by opposition Dietmen at an Upper House Special Committee session.

He virtually revealed his intention to revise the Constitution when he declined to give definite words that there would be no single amendment to any of its provisions.

Sato and his kind have all along been declaring that there is no possibility of "Japan-South Korea Treaty" developing into any military alliance. But now Sato has begun to change his tone.

At the Upper House Special Committee session on December 2, he declared it would not be entirely impossible for them to consider the matter of an alliance between Japan and South Korea provided it was not against the Constitution.

The Japanese militarists do not stop here in planning for their next moves.

On December 3, Masami Takatsuji, Director of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet, said Japan's possession of nuclear weapons was not necessarily a violation of the Constitution, and Sato went so far as to stress once again that he felt he did not need to correct this statement of Takatsuji's.

These utterances expose the sinister schemes of the Japanese militarists to revise the Japanese Constitution and launch a full-scale military aggression on her neighbouring countries in Asia.

As is known to all, the Constitution promulgated after Japan's defeat in World War II prohibits Japan from keeping ground, naval and air forces and other combat forces and provides for her to renounce war.

The current situation shows, however, that this peace Constitution has no peremptory binding force on the Japanese militarists. And now Sato and his like try "formally" to get rid of all constitutional restrictions, though only on paper, to their action.

The Japanese militarists have rapidly regained their feet with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and are now seriously menacing peace in Asia.

They have already worked out both the "Operation Three Arrows" plan and the "Operation Flying Dragon" plan designed to make inroads into Japan's neighbours in Asia. Their scheme for expansion is being promoted in a more dangerous manner by Sato and his clique.

According to news reports from Japan, the "Defence Agency" has decided to equip "self-defence forces" with Nike-Hercules missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads during the period of its third plan for armaments expansion.

As seen above, the Japanese militarists are all out to co-operate with the United States in the implementation of the latter's policy of aggression in the Far East even brandishing guided missles and nuclear weapons.

The fact that Japanese militarists' plans for overseas expansion are being brought to light during the deliberation of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" testifies to the aggressive nature of the Treaty.

With the concluding of the Treaty, Sato has already taken a step forward along the road of overseas aggression. It is now clear enough for everybody to see what steps the Sato clique are going to take and in which direction this clique are to direct them.

Sato and company themselves make no secret of this. The Japanese militarists who have made their appearance as a shock brigade of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia are actively participating in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Asian peoples who have suffered enormous losses in the past from Japanese imperialist aggression are closely watching all the adventurous expansionist moves of the Japanese militarists headed by Sato and his clique.

Never will they suffer the resumption of aggression by the Japanese militarists.

Kim Sung Hyong

PROOF OF ISOLATION

The first general meeting of the Asian League of Parliamentarians was held in Tokyo from December 1 to 5, 1965.

The meeting was attended by out-and-out paid members of Parliament from South Korea, Taiwan, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines who are willing to go through thick and thin for money, and it was presided over by former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi.

Before the closing of the meeting they issued a joint statement calling for "anti-communism" and pledging their support to the "normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan," and "co-operation with the United States and South Vietnam."

The recent meeting from the very beginning made it clear that it was a drama, a clumsy farce at that, designed for lining up the American puppets in Asia for carrying out America's immediate plan for aggression in Asia, including the Vietnam war.

It was Washington's wishful thinking that it would be able to benefit from the terms "Asia" and "Parliament members" in the league's name by impressing people that Asia supported its aggressive project, and it took great pains to lure members of Parliament from as many Asian countries as possible to the meeting.

But the result was that the participants in the meeting were the filthy scum alone who have been branded as the standing puppets of American imperialism.

After all, the recent meeting was proof of the isolation and "ostracism" of American imperialism from Asia.

The outstanding part the Japanese militarists play in Washington's plot to knock together its puppets in Asia deserves special attention.

The personal appearance of Kishi at the meeting shows how deeply the Japanese militarists were concerned over the recent farce.

As for Kishi, he is not only Sato's elder brother in blood relations but also his senior in the reactionary political world of Japan.

Nobusuke Kishi revealed in all its nakedness the ambition of the Japanese militarists to get a fair share in the U.S. aggression in Asia, appealing for the "unity of the free nations" in Asia under the slogan of "Asia's prosperity" just as they advocated the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in Tojo's day.

But Sato and his kind must know that they lost more than they gained at the recent "anti-Communist ballyhoo."

Japanese imperialists can by no means hide from the people their true colours as the new enemy of Asia.

A due rebuff to the exposed enemy—this is the attitude of new Asia.

Hong Re Hul

At a mass rally in opposition to the Diet ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" in Tokyo

"JAPAN-S. KOREA TREATY" NULL AND VOID

On December 11, the Sato Government and the Liberal Democratic Party railroaded the bill for the ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" through the Plenary Session of the House of Councillors after all the members from the Japan Communist Party, Socialist Party and Komei Party had walked out.

The Japan Socialist Party issued on December 11 a statement declaring the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" null and void.

The statement said that it is unconstitutional and unlawful in the light of the principles of parliamentary democracy.

The Japan Communist Party's parliamentary group in its statement stressed that it was entirely unlawful and unjust, that the bill for the ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" was unlawfully presented and therefore it failed to obtain Diet approval.

The Japan General Council of Trade Unions issued on December 11 a statement declaring that the working class of Japan were indignant at the outrages of the Sato Cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party and would never recognize the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

In its statement, the Komei Party condemned the outrageous steps of the Sato Government and one- dictatorship of the Liber[illegible] Party and strong[illegible] the ratific[illegible] Kor[illegible]

Interview with Coach of Korean Football Team

Speed and Agility

MYONG RYE HYON, coach of the Korean football team that took part in the Asian regional elimination matches for the 8th world championships held in Pnom Penh, Cambodian capital, answered a number of questions at an interview with the Pyongyang Times reporter, giving a detailed account of the duels for the right to compete at the coming world championships.

Myong Rye Hyon

Q: What were your impressions of the Australian players?

A: They were taller than our players and were of good frame. Their No. 8, who played the leading role and whose theatre of activities covered the central zone, was a player with a wide field of vision and stamina.

Their No. 9, too, was very skilful, launching powerful breakthrough and nimbly moving about to create a chance. In general the Aussies were possessed of excellent individual techniques, experienced, and accurate in passing the ball.

Q: How did they carry on the matches and what were their tactical traits?

A: They adopted in the main 4-2-4 formation, but at times changed to 3-2-5 formation. In the first encounter, availing themselves of the advantage of higher stature they attempted frontal break-through by going in for long and medium-range passing overhead.

Q: How did our players counter these tactics of their opponents?

A: Our main formation was 4-2-4, and in offensives we went in for break-through on both flanks. Strong man-to-man defence was adopted to counter the opponents' long and medium-range passing. Playing a match of speed by drawing on the physical fitness of the Koreans, we overpowered the Australians. Our boys always outpaced their opponents.

Q: Does our win by a wide margin of 6:1 in the first encounter suggest one-sided game?

A: No, it doesn't. The match was fiercely contested. It was a sea-saw game throughout. The Aussies' offensive was stiff. Once they got hold of the ball, they managed to nose their way across the half-way line to close in upon us. In the first match they mounted 44 assaults whereas we did 62 assaults. This is fully suggestive of how hotly the match was carried on.

In the second match, they launched more persistent offensive, mounting altogether 53 assaults. Incidentally, the matches were played in the evening, when the temperature was still high. Not a whiff of refreshing wind. The effect of a scorching heat in the daytime was as yet choking. This notwithstanding, our players, backs and forwards alike, put up excellent performances.

Sin Yong Gyu and other backs made a good showing. Kang Ryong Wun harassed the opponents' defence line, creating rooms for our offensives. Both of the wings, Han Bong Jin and Kim Sung Il, sliced through the Australian defence in a lightening speed to score goals.

In the second half of the first encounter, our boys scored three goals in succession in less than ten minutes—8th, 10th and 17th minutes. Such brilliant performances were the result of well-knit team-work, each player displaying his skills to the full.

Pnom Penh citizens applauding the Korean players who have scored one goal after another

Q: Now about the second match. Was there anything distinguishing it from the first encounter?

A: Yes, there were a number of distinctions in respects of the tactics and the way the match was played.

The Aussies appeared to have drawn some lessons from their bitter experience in the earlier encounter. They mounted stubborn flank and frontal attacks employing short-range passing, in place of the frontal break-through by long and medium-range passing overhead. For these new tactics they deployed the players on a new pattern. They replaced the goalie and players Nos. 7, 11, 9, 3. Our players, in face of the new tactics of the rivals, quickened their pace to keep up their initiative, the full-backs reduced the sphere of their defence and the half-backs narrowed the space between them. By combining the short-range passing with the straight long and medium-range passing, they outstripped the opponents and were on the offensive, passing the ball quickly and mounting swift assaults. This organization of game worked, and Kim Sung Il, No. 11, scored two goals and the Aussies' tactics were rendered ineffective.

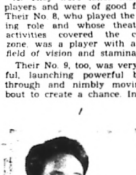
Q: How many tries for a goal did both of the contestants make?

A: We made 19 tries and the Aussies 7 in the first match, and the figures in the second encounter were 26 for us and 10 for the Aussies.

What I would like to add is that our players displayed fine sportsmanship in Pnom Penh.

Here is an instance. When the first match was over, the referee came to us and lauded our players' fine sportsmanship.

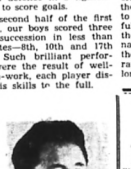
Agility and speed, all-out offensive and all-out defence — these are an outcome of much sweating in training and elaboration by our own efforts of tactics and techniques that best suit our players.



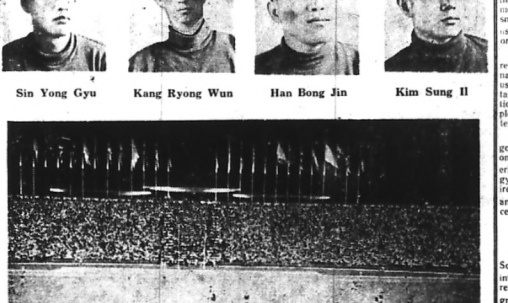
Sin Yong Gyu

Kang Ryong Wun

Han Bong Jin



Kim Sung Il



Match between the Korean and Australian teams

Highly Refractory Stone

Magnesite indispensable to the metallurgical industry is one of the minerals whose estimated amount of deposits in the world is small. Substitutes for it are widely used in countries which have little or no deposits of it.

For the manufacture of highly refractory firebricks for lining furnaces, some people suggested the use of magnesium salt to be obtained from sea water by distillation. But this method required plenty of funds, manpower, materials, and installations.

North Korea has rich deposits of good, highly refractory magnesite on the Machon-ryong Ridge bordering on North and South Hamgyong Provinces. Its content of iron was less than one per cent and that of calcium 1 to 1.5 per cent.

100 TIMES

Years have passed since the Songjin Fireproofing Factory came into being and started producing refractory materials using the magnesite from the Machon-ryong Ridge.

At first the factory was on a moderate scale only producing refractory firebricks for the Songjin Steel Works.

But the metallurgical industry in North Korea made a continued progress. Many new metallurgical centres sprang up in the western districts and the existing ones underwent expansion. They presented an increasing demand for fireproofing. To meet the demand, factories were built in Namgye, Danchon and Baegam for the production of magnesia clinker, expanding their bases of raw materials. Meanwhile, the Songjin Fireproofing Factory has been enlarged rapidly, it was re-equipped enough to dispose of suggestionds of magnesite streaming in incessantly by the factory railway.

All processes from crushing and calcining to packing have been mechanized or automated. In the past two decades the output of the factory has grown nearly 100 times.

This growth of output has been due not only to the increasing domestic demands but also to the requirements from abroad having increased steeply in recent years.

Magnesia clinker also finds a wide application in pulp making in the paper industry, in producing magnesium ammonium cement, magnesium salt, cosmetics and jagging materials.

BETTER MAGNESIA CLINKER

Significant technical improvements have been made in the factory resulting in higher quality.

The most important thing in improving the quality of magnesia clinker was to remove impurities from it. The technical staff of the factory have devised a new method in removing the siliciferous content (SiO_2). It has enabled them to reduce the siliciferous content by one per cent this year. They expect to further lower the siliciferous content in the coming year.

Pak Sol

Accounts Section
of a Polytechnical Institute

The accounts sections of the higher educational establishments are kept especially busy at the middle of each month. It is the time for paying government stipends to students. The accounts section of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute, one of the country's 98 higher educational institutions, is of course no exception.

This Institute standing on the main street of Pyongyang is a centre for the training of technical cadres in North Korea.

OUTLAY ONLY

"Not a single penny have we collected from the students since 1959 when tuition fee was abolished throughout the country and the benifit of government stipends was extended to cover all of the college and university students. Our section makes outlay only. But," Hwang Gi Sun, chief accountant of the Institute, remarked, "it mustn't be taken as meaning less amount of work for our section. Expenditure items have increased from year to year."

The chief accountant opened a cabinet and, to confirm his words, pointed to a number of bulky ledgers there.

Inscriptions on some of the ledgers that I chanced to read were "Payment of Government Stipends," "Payments for Laboratory Work," "Payments for Practical Training," "Payment of Food Expense," "Payments for Lodgings," "Recreation Expenses" and "Expenses for Students' Uniforms."

"Figures in these ledgers tell you how much the Government has appropriated for our students. The spending this year exclusively for the students, except the disbursement for school upkeep and teachers' salaries, has amounted to some three million won," the chief accountant noted.

"Not only the function of the accounts section but the atmosphere here have changed. Our students do not worry about such things as tuition fee, contributions, entrance and other fees, which would pester Korean students in pre-liberation years. Never do we feel any shortage of running expenses. We pay out money with happy feelings, and the students are likewise happy," added the chief accountant.

GOVERNMENT STIPENDS

The chief accountant related that the payment of government stipends was the biggest job his section performs every month and went on:

As in all other establishments of higher education, in the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute all of the students are entitled to government stipends.

There are different grades in the government stipends. The general stipend is granted to students with parents or guardians to look after them. At present, 73 per cent of the student body of the Institute are granted the general stipend. Expense for board and lodging at the Institute's hostel does not exceed 55 per cent of the general stipend. Students who live a frugal life, can do for the most part without any financial support from their parents.

Exemplary students who are doing prominently well in their studies are granted "Kim Il Sung stipend," the highest benefit to the students given by the Government, or the special state stipend named after Kim Chaek.

The students with no one to support them receive a bigger stipend than the general stipend. Students of this category are granted, in addition, allowances for the purchase of textbooks and clothing.

There are also cases with certain students where government benefits are extended to their family in the form of allowances. Lim Yun Ho, junior student of the pressing and forging department, the metal-working faculty of the Institute, for instance, is a disabled ex-serviceman who was wounded while fighting the U.S. aggressors in the Korean war. He has a wife and three children. Every month he receives disabled ex-serviceman's allowances in addition to the regular government stipend. And his family is entitled to a benefit in the form of allowances. Moreover, the Government covers the travelling expenses when he makes a trip to his home and back during the vacations twice a year. Textbooks and school uniforms are, needless to say, supplied free of charge.

The Government also covers the expenses for students' laboratory work, practical training, travelling expenses incurred when the students undergo practical training, expenses for students' recreation and visits to holiday homes and sanatoria. The students are given free medical service when they are ill. The Institute has its own clinic staffed with 11 medical personnel.

The Institute has the stipends assessment commission which regularly holds a meeting to determine the grades of stipends. The chief accountant is one of its members.

"The government stipends in our country," said he, "are for the students to devote themselves to their studies without any care and give full scope to their talents."

STUDENTS FROM SOUTH KOREA

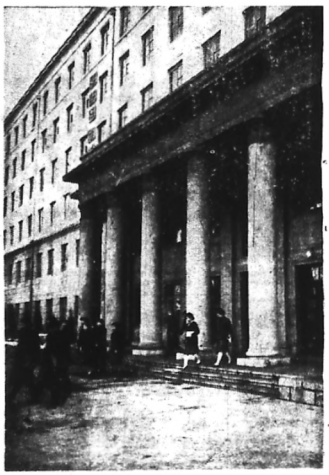
In North Korea, government stipends, like free medical service and free education, have long been introduced.

But in South Korea, such ordinary benefits to the students remain a dream.

"I'm moved very much when I receive government stipends every month and when I am supplied free of charge with textbooks, school uniforms and even underwear. Such benefits are inconceivable in the land where I had lived until recently, North Korea, I've found, is a paradise for students," remarked Kim Hon Do, a third-year student of the pressing and stamping department of the metal-working faculty, who hails from South Korea.

He is from Sonsan County, North Kyongsang Province of South Korea. His widowed mother wished to send him to college at all costs. To justify his mother's expectations he studied hard, but he was compelled to give up middle school halfway, let alone receiving college education. The school was demanding of him more and more fees beyond his family's means. The incomes of his mother and elder sisters were so scanty that the family could hardly make ends meet. He failed therefore to pay the demanded fees, and for this reason he was expelled from the school.

"Students here in the North do not have any idea of tuition fee. A mere mention of tuition fee reminds me of the bitterness I suffered in South Korea. Schools there are for collecting money from students rather than for giving lessons," remarked the student from South Korea.



The Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute

A few articles carried in South Korean newspapers, quoted below, give a picture of school education in South Korea.

"Profiteers in the schools collect contributions brandishing a whip." **(Chungdo Ilbo)**

"Lim Jung Nam, self-supporting student of the diplomatic affairs department of the Seoul Foreign Languages College, committed robbery as he had no means to pay the registration fee." **(Dong-a Ilbo)**

"Pressed for the pay of fees, Kang Seng Gi of the Pusan Dong-a College and his sister Kang Haeng Ja of the Koje Higher Agricultural School poisoned themselves." **(Chosun Ilbo)**

In South Korea annually some 140,000 students are expelled and suspended from school for failure of paying contributions. The aforementioned Kim Hon Do, with a burning desire for learning, went to Japan to try his chance. But there, too, he found, the poor is not provided with an opportunity of learning. And he could hardly put up with the discrimination practised against the Koreans there. He decided to come to North Korea, and now here in North Korea under the people's Government his desire has come true.

"The day is sure to come when the students in South Korea, too, can learn to their hearts' content receiving government stipends, free from tuition and other fees imposed upon them," remarked Kim Hon Do in a confident tone.

Choi Chon Sik

Students having a pleasant chat during a recess

Photo by Jang Sok Yong

Production Targets Attained

The workers of the Hamhung Silk Mill fulfilled their yearly assignments of yarn production by December 9.

Meanwhile, production processes have been improved more rationally, technical innovation movement intensified and advanced methods of work introduced extensively.

As a result, the per-hour output of yarn has steadily increased, while the actual extraction rate has risen by 0.3 per cent above the norm. This means obtaining yarn enough to weave 30,000 metres of more fabrics. And the production cost has gone down. It is now 15 per cent lower than the planned target.

Meanwhile, the Sinpo Shipyard carried out the annual plan at 100.1 per cent on December 3.

The workers of the shipyard reduced the time for building a ship by 15 days on an average through the introduction of up-to-date techniques. This not only proved much helpful in beating the yearly target but also created conditions for undertaking more assignments next year.

Record Harvest in Ryongchon Plain

The co-operative farms in all parts of our country are now summing up the results of the year's successful farming.

The farmers in the vast Ryongchon plain in North Pyongan Province have brought in roughly 5,000 more tons of grain this year than in the previous peak year.

The Ryongchon County situated in the northwestern region of the country is a Guard First-Class county. The county was awarded this honorable title for its success in all branches of agricultural production. The farmers of this county harvested 5.1 tons of rice per hectare from 13,000 hectares of paddies.

The co-op farmers in this county overfulfilled the state plan on all items including grain. The state plan was topped by 12 per cent in tobacco cultivation, 19 per cent in cotton production, 3 per cent in fruit growing, 11 per cent in cocoon and 2 per cent in meat production.

This success was possible because the peasants extensively applied scientific and technical methods.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee established a scientific system of land improvement and manuring.

At the same time, irrigation facilities were repaired and rearranged last spring to have a uniform control of water supply.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee paid particular attention to enhancing the role of agro-technicians, whose numbers vary from 7 to 14 per co-op farm, introducing advanced farming methods and stepping up the mechanization of farm work in the countryside.

Transport workers in Kwangju of S. Korea on a strike demanding an immediate wage hike and improvement of working conditions

South Korean Workers Fight On

The guards hired by a U.S. army unit in the Inchon area, who had been in labour dispute since the beginning of November putting up a five-point demand including the taking back of the illegally sacked colleagues and a wage hike, decided to call a strike on December 16.

Earlier on December 10, enraged by the conduct of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who had been turning their back on the just demands of the workers, 145 workers gathered and decided upon their plan of action.

• • •

Some 400 workers hired at a South Korea-U.S. freight company in Ryongsan district, Seoul, rushed to the company office at the noon of December 11 and launched a sit-in strike, demanding the payment of back wages, according to Radio Dong-a in Seoul, South Korea.

They, the radio added, demanded the payment of wages kept in arrears for three months amounting to more than 3 million won.

Fishermen's Demonstration On the Sea

Poor fishermen on the Komun Island held a demonstration some time ago, demanding the government authorities to provide fishing conditions, according to South Korean paper **Sanopgyongje Shinmun.**

That day, more than 1,000 fishermen boarded 200 boats and rowed out to the sea off the Komun island and there they launched a demonstration. They denounced the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi for prohibiting them from engaging in fishing operations, while permitting a comprador capitalist to catch fish there.

The demonstrators were reported to be demanding permission to catch fish around the Komun island.

According to news reports from South Korea, the puppet rulers had permitted a certain comprador capitalist in Seoul to catch fish on the seven major fishing grounds around the Komun island, while doing everything possible to prevent the poor fishermen from fishing.

"Realistic Prices"

Reports from Seoul say that Pak Jung Hi and his clique are now busy preparing for the implementation of "programme for realistic prices" which is to come into force early next year.

By "making the prices realistic," they mean putting the prices at home on a par with those on the international market. They say import will be liberalized to force down domestic prices to the level of quotations abroad.

The foreign trade plan for the first six months of fiscal 1966 drawn up on this line places 276 of the previously prohibited or restricted items on the import list extending the range of liberalization to 80 per cent of the total imports. Most of the imports, it envisages, will be Japanese goods.

As is easily to be seen, the said programme implies bringing the South Korean market under complete control of foreign, particularly Japanese, monopolies allowing them unrestricted plunder. It is too clear what consequences it will bring to South Korea's economy.

South Korea's industries are not only extremely low in their level of technique and management, but also depend largely upon imported raw materials, mostly from the United States.

In view of these factors, it is needless to say that the producers in South Korea cannot rival foreign monopolies.

Most countries make it one of their basic policies to protect and foster their national industries and guard their home markets by establishing, for example, protective tariffs and, when necessary, checking by law the inflow of foreign commodities. On the contrary, however, the Pak Jung Hi clique are going to encourage the inflow of foreign commodities abolishing customs duties, lifting import restrictions, etc., only to give South Korea's industry the coup de grace.

The "programme for realistic prices" is a part of the liberalization policy dictated by the U.S. imperialists. Pak Jung Hi's economic jargon of "realistic" was also used in the "programme for realistic dollar-hwan exchange rates" and the "programme for realistic bank rates," worked out some time ago. All these "realistic programmes" are aimed at enhancing the value of U.S. dollar in South Korea and giving freer hand to foreign capital and its fingerman the comprador capital in South Korea for plunder and enrichment. On the other hand they mean ruthless intensification of the primitive plunder of smaller manufacturers and traders, peasants and workers who constitute the absolute majority of the South Korean population.

Here too are expressly revealed the heinous true colours of the traitorous gang of Pak Jung Hi who stop at nothing to serve foreign imperialism at the cost of national interest.

Kim Pyong

ANOTHER ANTI-PRESS LAW

Pak Jung Hi and his clique of South Korea, after ramming by fraudulent means the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" through the "National Assembly" at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, are now making desperate efforts to reinforce the system for the suppression of people.

According to press reports from Seoul, another fascist law called "unitary press control bill" has lately been drawn up by the ministry of information of the Seoul regime.

This law now under consideration stipulates that "reports on political, economic, military and other major policies shall be released only by the ministry of information after the approval by the prime minister and that violation of this provision and any newspaper report through hearsay on major policies in advance of the official announcement shall be liable to punishment."

The aim pursued here by the puppet regime is to make the press organs government-serving propaganda media speaking for them and gag the press while whitewashing their treacherous crimes.

Commenting on this evil law, South Korea's **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** said: "It is obvious that the activities of newsmen will be extremely restricted."

NEW TAX BILL IN S. KOREA

Seoul puppet regime railroaded on December 1 through the puppet national assembly a "tax reform bill" on raising the rates of business tax, income tax, corporation tax, traffic tax and liquor tax, according to press reports from Seoul.

This bill was hastily drawn up with a view to ensuring next year's tax revenue amounting to 66,900 million won, an increase of 63 per cent over this year's figure.

The income tax went up by 15-50 per cent, corporation tax by 20-30 per cent, traffic tax by 10-20 per cent and liquor tax by 10-150 per cent.

The Seoul regime is to squeeze from the people of South Korea 24,800 million won of more taxes than this year.

JAPAN—U.S. ARSENAL

Revived Militarism

The U.S. imperialists have converted Japan into an arsenal for their aggression in Asia by reviving Japanese militarism, in wanton violation of the international commitment on dissolving the monopolies and putting an end to the war industry in Japan.

They have not only paved the way for the Japanese war monopolies to revive by granting "aid" and loans to the tune of 1,068 million dollars by 1951. In 1952 they transferred to the Japanese monopolies more than 850 munitions plants including aircraft plants, warship yards and arms research institutes which should have been dissolved.

During the war in Korea they placed special orders amounting to 2,470 million dollars with the Japanese munitions monopolies to help them strengthen their economic position rapidly.

Under the "law on the promotion of special industry," the Japanese militarists have followed the line of "promoting heavy and chemical industries." They defined the production of special and alloy steel, four-wheeled and organic chemicals as "special industries" and have granted special benefits to these industries so as to build up a material-technical basis for the militarization of the economy and develop swiftly the industrial branches of strategic value.

U.S.-Japan Joint Firms

Now U.S.-Japan joint firms are being formed, civilian industrial companies are undergoing reorganization for munitions production and munitions concerns are being incorporated into big war-industry monopolies.

The Mitsubishi *Zaibatsu* closely associated with American munitions monopolies has amalgamated its heavy industry firms and shipyards into one "Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company" which produces 80 per cent of Japan's aircraft and 30 per cent of ships including war vessels. Two biggest *Zaibatsu* in Japan, Mitsui and Sumitomo, vied with each other in entering into collaboration with the American war monopolies. As a result, Mitsui Heavy Industry and Prince Motor have been set up and they have introduced serial production of tanks and aircraft. They have recently been engrossed in the expansion of their equipment for the mass-production of guided missiles.

Rearmament Promoted

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists are giving out orders for large quantities of munitions to promote rearmament under the "special defence plan." They directly invested 50,000 million yen in the production of arms in the period of the "first plan for the reinforcement of defence capacity" (1957-61) and 400,000 million yen or eight times as much as what they spent during the "first plan" period, in the period of the "second plan for the reinforcement of defence capacity (1961-66)." As a result, the production capacity of war industry has grown steeply. In 1963 Japan produced arms worth 84,500 million *yen*, doubling the value of munitions output in 1957-1958. She has equipped her "self-defence forces" with these arms and supplied them to the U.S. troops stationed in the Far East and the American puppet armies in Asia.

Busy with Vietnam War

From 1955 to 1964 Japanese monopolies supplied the American puppets in Southeast Asia with 1,000 million *yen* worth of arms and recently have undertaken the delivery of necessary arms, ammunition and other war supplies for the American war of aggression in Vietnam.

Toyoda Motor Company, the biggest of its kind in Japan, has already provided South Vietnam with 5,000 trucks, the Komatsu works has sent there tanks and the Yamada munitions depot has delivered thousands of tons of ammunition.

The bulk of poison gas and 90 per cent of napalm bombs used by the American imperialists in Vietnam are from the munitions plants in Japan. Japanese war plants also undertake the repair of American aircraft, tanks and ships damaged in the Vietnam war.

Photos: Munitions plants turning out machine-guns and planes

PAK JI WON

Pak Ji Won, Yon Am by pseudonym (March 5, 1737—December 10, 1805) was an outstanding realistic writer, great scholar and thinker in the 18th century Korea.

Prominent Thinker of Silhak School

Pak Ji Won dedicated his whole life to the struggle against the fetters of feudalism and for a bright future of the country and the people.

Already in his twenties, he was a man of high scholarly attainments. An advocate of democratic ideas, he gradually took a stand sharply opposed to feudalism.

He was from the family of a high-ranking government official, his forefathers holding high posts for generations. He was endowed with unusual talents, yet he was not inclined to enter the government service. Ideologically he broke with his own class.

Among the progressive intellectuals of Korea had been growing since the 17th century the ideas of the *Silhak* School advocating the search for truth in objective realities and calling for the studies that, removed from doctrinairism, could benefit the practical life of the people. The ideas were further enriched by Pak Ji Won.

Versatility of Talent

Pak Ji Won was versatile in talent and his writings covered a wide range of pursuits—philosophy, history, economics, military affairs, music and astronomy in addition to literature.

In those days when the Copernican theory was not yet introduced in Korea he, refuting the theory that the universe was round and the earth was square, held that the earth is round and rotates on its own axis and that the world consists of dust-like particles. His philosophical views with regard to nature and society were progressive ones in his time. He expressed his aesthetic views in these words: "The real truth can be sought in the ordinary things with which one is in constant contacts." He also gave positive answers to a series of fundamental aesthetic problems relating to the truthful representation of life.

From such a progressive, materialistic outlook he wrote loads of excellent stories, poems, travelogues, political and other essays. Literature served him as an important weapon of ideological struggle. His sharp criticism was directed, above all, against the feudal system.

Energetic Writer

His all-round, straightforward exposure and criticism of the nobility system and his conviction of its downfall find their vivid expression in the "Story of Ryangban," one of his best short stories, and in "Tiger's Reproach."

In his "Story of Ryangban" Pak Yon Am, by displaying his literary genius, laid bare the pretensions and hypocrisy of the nobility living on the fame of their lineage as well as their rapacious nature and cruelty. He branded men of the nobility class as robbers, throwing a revealing light on the true colours beneath the veil of ostentatious dignity and haughtiness.

Advancing his views on the inevitable ruin of the feudal system and the necessity of reforms, Pak Yon Am called for unfettering the peasantry, developing the country's productive forces and promoting commerce. He wrote such works as the "Essays on the Tasks of Agriculture" dealing with agricultural science and the "Recommendations on the Restriction of Landownership."

His reformist ideas and aspiration for a new society are well reflected in his "Tale of Ho Saeng" in which he presented a utopian society where the people, free from all manner of exploitation and class discrimination, possess fine moral virtues and are engaged in labour.

The Story of Ryangban

(Ryangban is a privileged class in feudal Korea. All the central and almost all local government posts were held by them.)

Once upon a time there lived in the county of Jongson a retired Ryangban who was gentle by nature and loved books. A man of learning, he commanded such a general veneration in the region that every newly-appointed county magistrate called on him to pay him respects upon his arrival in the county.

But the Ryangban was so poor that he had been living on rice loaned from the county government, which amounted to one thousand bags in several years. The governor of the Province noticed this when looking through the Rice Loan Book of the county on his inspection tour of his Province. He said in an angry tone:

"What a damned Ryangban this is, living on the food reserve for the army? Put him in jail!"

The county magistrate knew well that the Ryangban had no means to pay off the loan, but he could not favour him indefinitely. The helpless Ryangban did not know what to do but worry to death. And his wife grumbled:

"You have been doing nothing but reading books, visiting the county office to beg for food loan. Pshaw, what a Ryangban! You are not worth a leek!"

Around that time a rich man in the village was telling

(2)

his family:

"However poor he may be, a Ryangban is still privileged and respected, while a commoner, even if he is rich, remains so humble that he is not allowed to travel on horseback. In the presence of a Ryangban, a commoner must humble himself blindly, bobbing his head, filled with awe, and must salute striking the ground with his forehead, and walk on bended knees. We are so humiliated.

I'm sure the poor Ryangban can never pay off the loan and in the end he will be in such straits that he will be forfeited his title. How about buying his title now?"

The rich commoner called on the Ryangban and offered to pay back the rice loan on condition that the Ryangban's title and privileges would be transferred to him. The Ryangban was delighted to hear it and willingly agreed. So the rich man had one thousand bags of rice sent to the county office at once.

The county magistrate was greatly surprised and wondered. So, he went to the Ryangban, to pay a sympathetic visit to him and ask him how he managed to get so much rice.

At the mouth of the village the magistrate saw the Ryangban having changed his clothes into the commoner's, lay prostrate at the roadside, greet him humbling himself all the while.

The dumbfounded official set him upright and asked him: "Why on earth are you humiliating yourself in this way?"

The Ryangban, lying prostrate again, answered crestfallen:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but it is not that I am humiliating myself but I have transferred my title to that gentleman who has payed off the loan for me. How can I keep having an air of importance by my past privilege?"

(3)

The magistrate said with admiration:

"Oh, what a noble-hearted man the rich man is! He manifested a sense of courtesy by acting generously, benevolence by relieving a person from predicament, and wisdom by aspiring after higher status. He is a true Ryangban. But private transactions without official documentary evidence are apt to give rise to some dispute later. For your sake, I will call people to witness and have a proper document prepared and I will sign it myself."

Upon returning to his office, the county magistrate ordered all Ryangban, peasants, craftsmen and merchants to assemble on the office grounds.

He had the rich man seated to the right of his deputy and steward, and the Ryangban seated beneath the clerks.

At last the document was drawn up, which read:

"The undersigned have reached an agreement regarding the transfer of the title and privilege of Ryangban at the price of one thousand bags of rice, which was used to pay off the rice loaned from the county government.

"To begin with, a Ryangban has variant names. A Ryangban engaged in studying is called a Confucian scholar; he is also titled properly according to his posts; if he proves a man of virtue he is revered as Man of Integrity.

"He can have access to any official post, whether civil or military, according to his wishes. But he must refrain from all mean jobs. He must model after ancient Confucian saints and set store by constancy.

"He must get up before dawn, and having lit the oil lamp, sit on his heels and keep looking down upon the tip of his nose.

"He must acquire the art of reciting from memory the Book of Etiquette with perfect ease.

(4)

"Even if he is in poverty he must not speak about it, but must bear hunger and cold.

"Etiquette also demands him to clatter his teeth and pat his head in a leisured manner at intervals.

"He must dust his lacquered headgear with his sleeve and keep it shining.

"He must not rub his face with his hands closed when washing and must not rinse out his mouth too clumsily.

"When calling a maid, he must draw the ending vowel leisurely. He must walk slowly with dragging feet.

"He must copy anthologies of ancient literature in the finest handwriting, at least one hundred characters in each line.

"He must not touch a coin with his own hands, not ask about the food prices, not take off socks even when it is hot, not sit at meal without a headgear on, not be so gluttonous as to begin with the rice-bowl before taking a sip of broth, not make a sipping noise when having liquid food, not tap the table with the chopsticks, and not eat onion uncooked. He must not lick his mustache after a cup of rice wine, not suck at his gums so hard as to make pits in his cheeks, not beat his wife in a fit of passion, not kick a utensil in a temper, not strike his children with his fist, not use such coarse language as "Go to hell" when scolding his servants, not extend the curse on a draft animal to its owner. He must not call a sorceress and hold a service to drive the evils even if he has fallen ill, not hold a Buddhist service for ancestors in such a luxurious way as to invite a monk, not warm his hands over the fire when warming himself at a brazier, not spit through his teeth, not slaughter a cow in secret, and not gamble.

"If any of the above provisions should be found untrue as the norms of behaviour of a Ryangban, the purchaser of the title shall come with this document and call these authorities to account for it."

(5)

Magistrate of Jongson County . . . (signed)
Deputy Magistrate of the County . . . (countersigned)
Steward . . . (countersigned)

Then the chief clerk brought out the chop and stamped the document here and there. Then another official read the document aloud. Having heard it read out, the rich man, looking disappointed, remained silent for a while, and said:

"Are they all the privileges a Ryangban has? I heard Ryangban are as happy as princes. If these are all they enjoy, there is nothing to gain by them. I would like to ask you to revise it to be more profitable."

The document was revised as follows:

"He who has attained Ryangban as the highest class of human beings. Nothing is more profitable than being a Ryangban. He need not work on the fields nor trade in the market, but a few books would suffice for him to pass the state examination to become an official or a candidate for it at least. Although the diploma is merely a sheet of paper, no longer than two feet, it is worth a heap of gold: it can produce everything. Even a candidate will be first admitted to the officialdom at about thirty. While being a petty official, he has a chance to be allocated to a good post. Also reserved for him is the post of magistrate of a county in one of the prosperous southern Provinces.

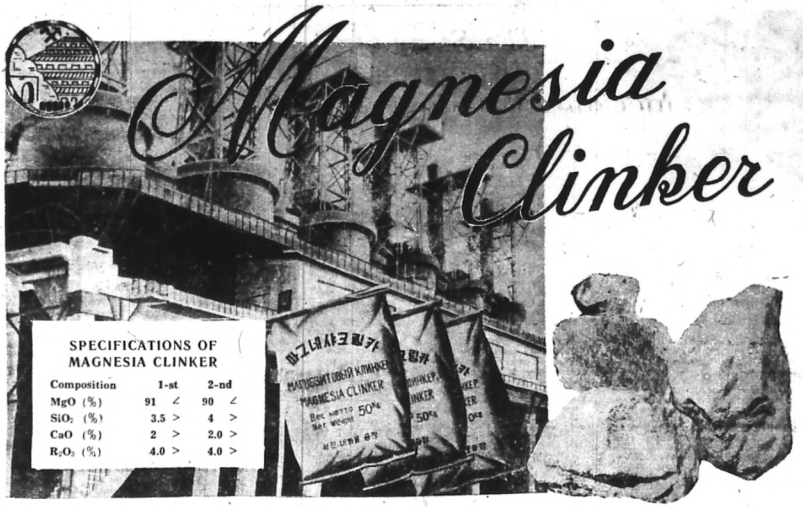
"Then his complexion becomes fairer as he is served by a page who holds a sunshade for him when he is going out. He becomes corpulent because he is served by maids who most humbly respond to his calling bell. Indoors, he keeps pretty *Kisaeng* girls and outdoors, he keeps beautiful cranes in the garden. Even if he is removed from office in town and retires to a village, he can do everything he pleases there. He may make his neighbours work his fields using their own oxen and later make all the villagers weed them. Who should dare

(6)

to criticize him? Even if he puts ash into the nose of a commoner, unties his topknot, ruffles his hair and drags him along by it, the commoner won't say a word of complaint."

The rich man grew indignant and protested before the reading was over:

"Enough, enough! what a shame! You mean I shall become a robber?" With this, he shook his head in disgust and made off. Afterwards he did not utter a word about Ryangban for the rest of his life.


Magnesia Clinker

SPECIFICATIONS OF MAGNESIA CLINKER

Composition	1-st	2-nd
MgO (%)	91 ∠	90 ∠
SiO_2 (%)	3.5 >	4 >
CaO (%)	2 >	2.0 >
R_2O_3 (%)	4.0 >	4.0 >

READY TO EXECUTE ORDERS AT ANY TIME

Our corporation receives many letters and cables from trading firms and traders abroad.

We have lately received tens of letters of inquiry from Technical Progress S.A. Corporation in Sweden, Jan Prooter (Mineralen) N.V. Corporation in Holland and trading firms in France, Britain and Africa. The senders not infrequently express their wish to know about the sphere of business of our corporation, besides addressing requests for the samples of our exports and practical questions arising in the course of our transactions.

I express thanks to the foreign trading firms for their letters and, in compliance with their request, I would like to give a brief account of our business activities through the **Pyongyang Times**.

SAMPLES

Korea is rich in mineral and fuel resources. They are of great variety and good quality, and this has earned it an appellation of a showcase of minerals.

Our corporation deals exclusively in minerals and their processed goods.

We have some 40 items on our list of exports.

Among them are anthracite, amorphous graphite, crystalline graphite, magnetite, limonite, monazite ore, zinc ore concentrate, ilmenite concentrate, copper ore, lead ore, barytes, magnesite, magnesia clinker, magnesia, fluorspar, talc, feldspar, dolomite, mica and its manufactures, refractory bricks, kaolin, loess, silica sand, silica stone and marble stoneware.

These minerals are exported to over 70 countries. Korea's magnesia clinker is particularly welcome in many countries.

IMPORT

At present, on the list of imports of our corporation are some 20 items.

Every year, we import from many foreign countries petroleum, oil products, liquid fuel, bituminous coal, coke, etc.

GOOD SERVICE

We are always ready to execute orders given by our customers. We will promptly comply with our customers' request for concrete terms for a contract, to say nothing of catalogues and samples.

We have always quickly responded to the offer of foreign trading firms and have done everything in our power to enter into good business relations with them.

We accept urgent orders by cable and often conclude contracts by cable.

We actively support and welcome the exchange of visits between contracting parties for the development of foreign trade on the basis of mutual benefits.

Terms of payment of commodity prices are to be decided by an agreement reached between the two contracting parties when concluding a contract. Our corporation, however, mainly adopts the payment terms of presenting letter of credit, irrevocable and confirmed, without recourse.

Our corporation is called Korea Fuel & Minerals Export & Import Corporation and its cable address is "Gwangmul" Pyongyang.

We hope to promote trade relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit with all countries.

PAK NUNG HYOK
Director of the Korea Fuel & Minerals Export & Import Corporation

KOREA FUEL & MINERALS EXPORT & IMPORT CORPORATION

Cables. "Gwangmul" Pyongyang

TITAN CONCENTRATE

The high quality of North Korea's titan concentrate is generally acknowledged.

Specifications: TiO_2 48 % min.

Packing: In bulk

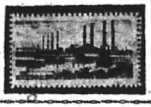
Korean Stamps

On November 25, the D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications issued a set of two stamps.

Stamp 1, 10 *jon*, The Kim Chaek Iron Works (dark brown)

Stamp 2, 10 *jon*, The Chongjin Steel Works (light lilac)

Both stamps measure 41×22 mm. Perf. 13.5. Offset. Photogravured.



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